

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

Mr. J. A. RIDGWAY is authorized and empowered to act as agent for the "American Farmer," in the several counties on the Eastern Shore of this State, and also in Delaware. Mr. R. will receive the names of new, and also the amounts due from old subscribers, and we solicit from the friends of our paper, their aid and assistance in furthering the object of his agency.

Mr. JAMES SOMERVILLE, is now on a tour through Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert counties, and is authorised to receive the names of new, and also the amounts due from old subscribers to the "AMERICAN FARMER." Our friends are respectfully requested to extend to him such facilities as they may have it in their power to afford, in the prosecution of the duties of his agency.

We are now forwarding the bills of subscription for the *American Farmer*; and we earnestly appeal to all who are indebted to forward the amounts due with as little delay as possible—The pressure of the times has been severely felt by us—A large amount is due this office in small sums, in every section of the country, which, we are aware, has been delayed in many instances, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining funds passable in this quarter; yet, in many more, we have reason to believe, from neglect in attending to what is deemed by some a little matter—but if such would bear in mind that these little matters are in the aggregate a very big matter to us, they would not delay from time to time, in remitting the proceeds of our labor. Postmasters are permitted by law to make remittances for subscriptions to newspapers without charge of postage.

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.—In our advertising columns will be found a full variety of all the various breeds of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. in most esteem in the United States and Europe, which are offered for sale in some instances at lower rates than the costs of importation. They are principally from the flocks and herds of gentlemen of the first standing in this and other states. The publisher of the "American Farmer" will receive orders for the purchase and sale of animals of the various kinds and breeds, and those wishing to purchase may depend on all that are offered being as represented.

FIRST FAIR of the Maryland Agricultural Society—Bear in mind the Fair takes place on the 16th inst. at Ellicott's Mills, 10 miles from Baltimore. See notice of Trustees in our last paper.

CISTERNS.—The value and economy of cisterns, attached to our dwellings or out-houses, for the collection of rain water, is very little known, or if known, almost altogether neglected in Maryland and Virginia, except, perhaps at Norfolk, where we understand they are much used and appreciated.

There can be no drinking water more delicious, none perhaps as pure and sweet, as that which is collected in well made cisterns, and filtrated and iced. These cisterns, made with brick and hydraulic cement, are more easily constructed, and at less cost than most people imagine. It is hardly possible to have water so good, so abundant, and so *comeatable*, as that it should not be advisable to resort to cisterns for an unfailing supply of the best kind.

In barn-yards too, how convenient to have one, to collect the rain water which falls on the roof of the barn, and from the cistern to pump it daily into a trough for the stock, leaving them no occasion, during the winter, to leave the barn-yard for a moment. In the general way of management in the slave-holding region, scarcely any manure is saved in summer, and in winter not more than half. We repeat that if the great convenience of cisterns were fully considered with the saving of labor in bringing water from wells or springs, and the certainty of having pure water, the use of such reservoirs would become almost universal. The quantity that may be collected from a roof of ordinary size would surprise any one who never made the calculation. We should be glad to have a paper on the construction of common cisterns—the number of bricks for a certain number of gallons, the quantity and cost of cement, &c. &c. There is not a good housewife that would not thank us for contributing to such an abundant supply of water on the spot, for washing, cooking, and all economical uses.

SALT MARSH.—Some of our readers who are experienced in ditching salt marshes, are requested to furnish for our columns the best method, the expense and the utility of such operations, with other information connected with the subject. Some remarks upon the value of mud taken from the ditches for manure, and the best way of using it, would be acceptable.—*Yankee Farmer*.

[We hope the information asked for in the above, will be given.]

HENERY.—This is a new term to us, and when we first noticed the article which is subjoined, we were at a loss to define its meaning; but we soon discovered that it was upon a subject that is too much neglected by our farmers, and laid it by for insertion in our paper. Our attention is again called thereto by the reception of a letter from one of the most eminent and successful agriculturists in the United States, the proprietor of the *Three Hills Farm*, near Albany, who, in discoursing of other matters, thus introduces the subject of Poultry, which we think worthy the attention of all who wish to enjoy the luxury emanating from the "Henery." It is also particularly worthy the attention of those residing near the markets, where they can obtain an average price of 18½ cents per dozen the year round for eggs, and \$2½ to \$3 per dozen for chickens. Mr. Bement observes:

"I am now paying particular attention to poultry, have built me a poultry house, and enclosed a yard for them to roam in. In this section considerable attention is being paid to poultry. Since I built my poultry house, several have followed suit, and I have no reason to regret the ex-

pense; for, from 60 hens, we obtained in six months, 2600 eggs; whereas in former years, when I kept from 80 to 100 hens, 400 and 500 were all we obtained during the year. Besides they are not half as much trouble on the farm."

HENERY—NOT HENRY.

Henery—says our neighbor Adams of the *Temperance Gazette*, is to *hens*, what *piggery* is to *pigs*, or *rookery* is to *rooks*,—he might have added—or *hoggerly* to *hogs*, and *cowery* to *cows*. We are glad to find him so learned in these matters, and especially to see him willing to turn his knowledge to a *practical account*.

During a late visit in Winthrop, he noticed the *henery* establishment of Rev. D. Thurston, which as he thinks it an improvement on the common method of keeping hens, he thus describes in the last *Gazette*:

"IMPROVED HENERY."

We are not sure that *Henery* is a *dictionary* word, but we suppose that our readers will understand it. If not, we would say that *henery* is to *hens*, what *piggery* is to *pigs*, or *rookery* to *rooks*;—a place where these useful feathered bipeds congregate, and perform the appropriate duties of their station. We lately met with one of these establishments, which seemed to us so excellently adapted to its purpose, that we have thought it worth a brief description.

First, then, in the upper part of the barn is an apartment 12 feet square, boarded so as to prevent the escape of what is put within it. Here the fowls are to roost, lay their eggs, and perform all their in-door work. At the distance of a rod and a half from the barn, on the borders of the garden, is another apartment, of about the same dimensions as the first, surrounded by a high fence, made of lath stuff, sawed two inches wide, and nine feet long, and put on close enough to prevent the hens from getting out. These two apartments are connected by a *covered way*, which passes from the scaffold of the barn, in what some would call a *slanticircular* direction, to the fence, about three feet from the top, and is continued down to the ground in the inside of the yard. This is made tight top and bottom, and on one side, but with open work on the other side. Through this covered way, the inmates of the establishment pass when they choose, taking the air and enjoying the prospect, and when they come into out-door apartment, they indulge, *ad libitum*, in their favorite amusement of scratching dirt and devouring gravel.

The result of the whole is, they are kept under perfect control, and yet enjoy all that liberty which is essential to their health and comfort, and when you want a fresh egg, you have only to lift a lid over a row of little apartments, in which their nests are made, and you will find at almost any time of the day, a plentiful supply. The little chickens, too, as soon as they are large enough to make excursions abroad, will be ready to perform an excellent service in the garden, by devouring the grubs and insects. Thus the inhabitants of our villages and of our cities even, who have "scope and verge enough" to possess a barn and a garden, can keep as much poultry as they choose, without infringing in the least upon the laws of good neighborhood. Those who may wish to inspect the establishment we have described, may be gratified by calling on the Rev. D. Thurston of Winthrop."

The plan, doubtless, is a good one. By such an enclosure, the fowls are kept from doing damage in cultivated grounds, are prevented from roving to their own hazard and injury, and will, if properly fed, lay their eggs and rear their young better, than if they enjoyed a more enlarged liberty. Care should be taken, however, when they are confined, to supply them liberally with water, gravel, lime and animal food—such as fresh meat, worms,

&c. In this way, people in large villages and cities can keep hens as well as if they lived on farms in the country. Indeed, it would be better for farmers if they would at certain seasons of the year keep their poultry in such an establishment.

We do not know as we understand the necessity or the benefits of separating the yard from the barn, by the distance of a rod and a half unoccupied ground, connected by the "covered way," or tube leading from the barn to the yard. Our establishment differs from the foregoing chiefly in this particular. The yard is directly attached to the back side of the barn, from the wall of which a roof projects, under which are poles for roosts. This is a shelter from the rains and winds. On a level with the floor of the barn, two holes are cut, several feet distant from each other, sufficiently large to enable a hen to enter one and skulk out of the other into the yard again if she wishes. The hens like secrecy in these important matters. Within the barn is a long chest, covered by a lid, having a communication with the yard by the holes aforesaid. The chest is partitioned off into nests, where each hen is allowed to lay her eggs "alone in her glory," little suspecting, perhaps, that the top of her excellent place of concealment is liable to be opened, and her eggs taken away by human stratagem.—*Maine Cul.*

There are few conductors of agricultural journals in the United States, but will bear testimony to the justness of the following remarks. Mr. Ellsworth has set a praiseworthy example to other public officers, by his active and efficient zeal in the promotion of the interests of agriculture. We cheerfully give place to this testimonial of approbation, and it is doubly increased in value, coming as it does from so able and distinguished a source—from the pen of Henry Colman, of Massachusetts.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Esq.

Commissioner of Patents at Washington.

We have too high a personal respect for this gentleman, and too much self-respect, to use in speaking of him the language of flattery; but we have no hesitation in saying that agriculture has not in the United States a more efficient or devoted friend. He is full of information on every topic connected with it. He is taking all possible pains to extend his correspondence in all directions on this subject. He lays under contribution all foreign ministers and agents, all our navy officers visiting different parts of the world, and all the members of Congress and strangers visiting Washington to transmit him the most valuable plants and seeds which can be procured. He has already made most extensive collections; and after reserving samples for exhibition, he places the remainder in the hands of those who will be likely to give a fair trial and a good account of them. He is familiar, likewise, from his situation, with the various patented and improved implements of agriculture, of which models are deposited in his office; and upon some of which he has had experiments tried with a view to test their utility. Every friend to an improved agriculture ought to lend him, as far as practicable, his aid. No man is more accessible, and his objects are wholly disinterested and public. Agriculture is the great interest of the country, without which every other must languish, and upon whose success absolutely and entirely depends the prosperity of every other.

H. C.

"FRANK; or, Dialogues between a Father and Son, on the subjects of Agriculture, Husbandry, and Rural Affairs, by the author of 'The Yellow Shoe-strings.'" This is the title of a very neat volume issued from the press of Kimber & Sharpless, Philadelphia, with a copy of which we have been pointedly favored. It embraces a number of Dialogues on the subject of Agriculture, &c., which originally appeared in the Philadelphia Farmers' Cabinet, and are now embodied in this form for a more extended circulation and easy reference. In our two last Nos. we have given samples of the character of these Dialogues, and we again treat our readers to a third in this week's paper. They are from the pen of James Pedder, Esq., a gentleman whose name and services are very advantageously known to the American husbandman; and we most cordially wish a very extended circulation to the work in question, which we need not say it most richly deserves.

VALUE OF TAKING AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—A gentleman residing not far from the limits of Maryland, to whom

we have recently sold some fine animals, writes us, as the advantage of taking an agricultural journal near home, that he was on the point of sending to the Eastward, where he would have paid more than double the price for the same quality of animals. He also remarks, "I recollect too, my Manager on the Ohio told me he had saved a valuable horse by some recipe in the American Farmer." Has it never occurred to the reader, that in many instances he has been enabled to save the price of a dozen volumes of the paper, by the knowledge obtained from a single No. relative to the treatment of his cattle, horses, sheep, &c., or by some improved mode of operation in his pursuits? and yet, how frequently it occurs that the small pittance required for a year's subscription, is delayed far beyond that period, and the editor and publisher thereby deprived of the reward of their labors, from the sheer neglect of those who ought to be reminded by the reception of each No., of their moral obligation to "pay the printer."

SUGAR BEET AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Cabinet:

SIR,—I have heard that some who have cultivated this root for winter food for all kinds of stock, particularly for milk-cows, have expressed themselves disappointed with the result, and have determined to abandon the culture. Now, what is the cause of this great difference in public opinion on so plain and simple a subject, it is not easy for those, who have not known this disappointment, to determine; and yet, that such has been the fact, it would be hard to doubt. I presume it must have arisen, in great part, from the mode which has been adopted for their preservation during winter, for it is well known, that, soon after fermentation takes place, they become acid, and unsuitable as food for milk-cows, the butter becoming contaminated by the slightest ill-flavored article of diet; and then, too, they are of less value as food for dry stock, as it is but reasonable to suppose; and if given in this state, in large quantities, unaccompanied with hay or other dry food, the effects will of course, be bad. At all times it is most proper to accompany the feeding of the sugar beet with a portion of dry food; and if this mode of proceeding be observed, while the roots are fresh, I have no fear for the result.

I beg to copy a few remarks from an excellent article in the "American Farmer" on this subject, written by an extensive grazier, and await, from those of our friends who have experienced disappointment in the culture of the beet, a particular account of the same; as also, the mode adopted by them for the preservation of the crop during winter, and the expenditure to their cattle.

"I use my roots as follows:—Cut hay of the best kind, oats cut in the sheaf, and beets cut fine; a small quantity of Indian meal and oats ground, or bran, all mixed with a small quantity of water, just to make it moist. I preserve my roots in a large stone-walled cellar, commencing as follows—first, I provide a quantity of sandy lime and place it handy for use: then I place the beets, three tiers thick, against the walls all round the cellar, and, between every stack of them, strew the sandy lime; and so continue on, as high as a man can reach; the middle of the cellar is then filled with the turnips. I have been taking them out for feeding every day since the middle of December, and expect to do so until the grass takes their place. And when my ewe sheep begin to lamb, I expect to be able to increase the quantity which I now expend. In fine weather I open my cellar doors, but very careful to keep all closed during cold frosty nights. In this manner I have preserved my root crops for several years, and think the plan worthy of imitation."

The lime-sand here spoken of, may have the effect of neutralizing any acidity that might be engendered during the keeping of the roots in the cellar, and thus, very possibly, tend greatly to their preservation.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

*A perfectly unnecessary labor bestowed upon the sugar beet, but necessary for ruta bags.

From Child's Work on Beet and Beet Sugar.

CULTURE OF THE BEET.

Species and Varieties of the Beet.

The following are the principal ones cultivated in France:

1. *Mangel Wurtzel* or *Scarcity Root*.—It has large, thick, succulent leaves; the root is white within and without; grows much out of the ground, and attains a size

superior to all other species. Many cultivators have remarked that though it is good for fattening cattle, it is not equally favorable to the production of milk.

The variety cultivated in England has a reddish or whitish red root. It is not much valued for domestic use, although the leaves are good to boil as spinach, and the leaf stalks and mid-rib of stew and eat as asparagus. Dr. Lettsom states that on his land, which was propitious to its growth, it weighed, on an average, full ten pounds, and the leaves half as much, so that the whole produce was fifteen pounds of nutritious aliment to every square of eighteen inches.

2. *Red or Blood Beet*.—It has a long, red, eatable root, and darkish red or purple leaves. Sown at suitable distances, much greater of course than are ordinarily allowed it in our gardens, it becomes nearly as productive as the sugar beet. The larger the roots grow, the more tender they are, and the deeper their color, the more they are esteemed.

The varieties of these species are the common red beet, the early turnip-rooted beet, the green-leaved red beet, and the yellow-rooted red beet.

3. *Yellow Beet*.—It has yellow, or greenish yellow leaves and yellow roots, which are frequently very long and large. It has been cultivated for making sugar, but most manufacturers have discarded it, finding that its juice, though next in richness to that of the sugar-beet, contained from one-eighth to one-quarter less saccharine matter, than the latter. It is prone to degenerate. A field sown with genuine seed, will sometimes yield a fifth, sixth, or greater part, with a coat of a rose color and flesh white, or coat yellow and flesh white. A single seed will occasionally produce three yellow beets, and one rose colored; though what is commonly called one seed, does in fact contain from one to five seeds.

4. *White Silesian or Sugar Beet*.—It has pale green leaves, the root pear-shaped, and shorter than the other species. It grows entirely within the ground, except it meet with some obstruction, in which case the exposed part becomes green, and loses a portion of its sugar.

There is one variety of this species, the red-vein-leaved, with rose-colored rings in the flesh. This is considered a degeneracy.

In Germany, besides the yellow and sugar beets, they cultivate principally the following, which appear to be varieties of the mangel wurtzel, or as it is sometimes called, the *great German beet*.

1. *Red and White*.—It is usually red and white within and without. This beet grows seventeen or eighteen inches long, of which one foot is above ground; and it sometimes weighs twenty-five pounds. Its juice is very watery, and in proportion to its size it contains the least nutritive substance.

2. *Yellow and White*.—It grows half out of the ground. It is rather small and less woody and aqueous, keeps better and is more nutritive than the preceding. It sometimes weighs twenty pounds.

3. *Pale Red*.—It penetrates the earth more than the others, and weighs as much as sixteen pounds.

There is no limit to the varieties of the beet. They may increase like the crosses of sheep. This will always be the case; if different sorts for seed are not set at a good distance apart. Soil and climate have sometimes the same effect. Some field will produce only the red-vein leaved, although none but the seed of the pure white Silesian was sown.

It is supposed by some that the wild sea beet, so called, is the parent of all our cultivated beets. It is a native of Holland and Great Britain, on the sea-coast and salt marshes. It is found about Nottingham, in England.—The first beet planted in France, was, however, a native of the southern and maritime regions of Europe, and was brought from Italy. The Romans were acquainted with the white beet, which they called *cicla, sicula* or Sicilian.

GRAPE VINES.

To the Editor of the Boston Cultivator:

SIR,—I see you are recommending the culture of the native grape. I have some native vines in my garden, but latterly they have not borne many grapes. I suspect I have not given them a sufficient trimming, and I hesitate as to the proper time of the year to cut off the superfluous branches. As you have experience in its cultivation, will you let me know in your next paper when is the best time to trim, or whether they should ever be trimmed, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Roxbury, Nov. 22.

Grape vines should never be trimmed in spring nor in summer. They bleed excessively when cut in those seasons, and are, no doubt, injured in the operation. November is a good month for trimming them, probably the best month of the twelve. At this season they will lose no sap, and the cuttings may be saved for propagation, either by covering them in the garden earth, or by placing them in a cellar. They will be more likely to vegetate in spring, if buried in sand in the cellar.

We are not in favor of excessive trimming in any case. It is as pernicious as excessive legislation. If grape vines are not placed too near each other, they will not require much trimming—but they must have something to rest on—a tree, a rail fence, or a building. If they are suffered to lie without poling, without running up so as to have a free circulation of air through their leaves, they will not be likely to bear fruit.

We have seen them bear abundantly, year after year, without any attention, when they were allowed to spread out on a tree, or on a high fence; but we think they are injurious to fruit trees. And we have seen apple trees that absolutely refused to bear other fruit while sustaining a load of grapes.

Trellises or supports should be prepared at this season, or at least the vine should be now prepared for another season, so that nothing need be done in spring save the tying of it to the support.—*Ed.*

FRANCE.

The Grapes of Fontainebleau and Thomery are, unquestionably, the best produced in the open air in the neighbourhood of Paris. At Fontainebleau, the vines have been cultivated in the Royal Gardens, as far back as the time of Francis I. They are grown against a wall, above half a mile in length, built in the direction of east and west; about 10 ft. high for three fourths of its length, with the remaining portion in the centre from 18 ft. to 20 ft. high. This wall is covered on the south side with a variety of grape called Chasselas (our Muscadine), the fruit of which variety is said to be very superior at Fontainebleau and Thomery, to what it is anywhere else. This wall, since the time of Francis I., has been many times repaired, and more than once rebuilt, while the vines have been several times replaced by other plants, the fruit of which is supposed to be of a finer quality. The present manager of this vine wall is Mr. Brassin; and he told Mr. Poiteau, that there is but one vine plant against the wall at present, of all those which he found there seventeen years ago, when he was appointed to the situation. Even many of the plants introduced within the last seventeen years have been renewed. Mr. Brassin does not use dung as manure, but a composition formed of the cleanings of ditches, the surface of pasture land, sweepings of roads, &c., been frequently turned over during that time. When the fruit is full grown, instead of thinning the leaves which shade the fruit from the sun, as is the common practice, which is so injurious that the more the leaves are removed the less the fruit ripens, he takes away the leaves between the grapes and the wall, in order that the heat of the sun may be reflected by the wall on the grapes. Mr. Poiteau truly observes that no leaves can be safely removed by any one who does not possess some just notions of vegetable physiology.—(*Annales de la Société d'Horticulture, &c.*)

HOLLAND.

Gardens of Balconies, in Rotterdam.—Lines of houses have been built rising out of the water, the liquid quiescent mass pressing against the brick walls, and within 2 or 3 feet of the lower range of back windows of the dwellings. Frequently, for ornament and use, small wooden balconies, with tidily painted railings, have been projected from the edifices over the water, and on these were placed slips of green turf and boxes of plants, forming a species of shrubbery in miniature. In short, a back garden, measuring 12 ft. by 3 ft., and possessing the usual accompaniments of such a valuable domestic convenience. There is not only, however, water in front of the house and behind the house, but also water within the house. Into tanks or dungeons beneath a considerable number of the best order of habitations, the water of the haven flows through channels made for the purpose, and is, from these dismal reservoirs, pumped up to the kitchens in the higher parts of the dwelling.—(*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, Oct. 20. 1838.)

Neatness in dress is indispensable to a female; so is modesty of behavior.

From Stewart's Stable Economy.

STEWART'S STABLE ECONOMY.

ARTICLES USED AS FOOD.

Grains, the refuse of breweries, are sometimes given to horses, and are eaten greedily; but it is alleged that, when given constantly, and so as to form the bulk of the corn, they produce general rottenness, which I suspect in this case means disease of the liver. They are also blamed for producing staggers and founder.

Barley Dust, is rather better than corn dust, but it is fitter for cattle or swine than horses.

WHEAT.—There is a general prejudice against wheat as horse-corn, especially in its raw state. It is supposed to be poisonous; and without doubt many horses have been destroyed by it. Horses eat it very greedily, and are almost sure to eat too much, when permitted. Fermentation, colic, and death are the consequences; but these are easily avoided. The grain seems difficult to masticate and also difficult to digest, and colic, may be produced more readily by one lippy of wheat than by two of oats. I have never known it used to the exclusion of oats, but it is sometimes given in quantities not exceeding four pounds per day, and that divided among five feeds. Given in this quantity and in this way, it does no harm that any other corn will not do; and it appears perfectly safe to supply the place of the oats which are withheld for it. For every four pounds of wheat, four-pounds, or nearly four and a-half, may be deducted from the ordinary allowance of oats.

Still, unless the use of good wheat renders the feeding cheaper, I do not see that it has any good property to recommend it. If a stone of wheat can be bought for less money than a stone of oats or beans, it may form a part of the corn, using it at first very sparingly, and not exceeding the quantity I mention, four pounds per day. A larger quantity may be tried on two or three horses, but as I have not seen it tried to a greater extent I cannot tell what might be the result.

Wheat should never be given alone. Chaff, straw-chaff is best, serves to divide it, and ensures complete mastication. The wheat mixes better with the chaff when it is flattened with a pair of rollers.

Boiled wheat is in common use. It is boiled with beans and chaff, and generally forms the last feed, or the last but one, at night. It soon gets sour, and will be consumed before next morning. It should not be boiled to a jelly. It should always be mixed with chaff.

The Husk of Wheat is very useful, and employed in all town stables. It goes under several names, of which the principal are bran, and pollard, henmeal, and gudgeons. There are two kinds, the one much finer than the other. The coarsest is most usually termed bran: pollard is supposed to contain and to yield more nutriment; but the difference does not appear to be great.

Bran is seldom given in its dry state, but when beans or peas form the bulk of corn, some dry bran is added, to make the horse masticate them, and to correct the constipating property of these articles.

Bran-mash is the usual food of sick horses; it relaxes the bowels. Its laxative property has been supposed to depend upon mechanical irritation, which cannot be true, since bran is constipating to dogs. It contains little nutriment, but supplies the place of corn to an idle or sick horse, when he must be kept low; and it helps to keep the bowels in order when the horse is confined to hay without corn. The bran-mash is given either cold or warm. Some horses like it better in one way than another; some will not eat it when mashed, but will take it dry, and a few seem to dislike it altogether. The cold bran-mash is usually made with cold water; as much being poured upon the bran as it will absorb. The warm mash is made with boiling water. The mash should be closely covered up till cool enough to be eaten. When oats, beans, and hay form the ordinary feeding, it is usual to give a large bran-mash, about half a pailful once a week. It relaxes the bowels, operating upon them very gently, and clearing out their contents. In Scotland, road and canal horses work none on Sunday. On Saturday night they get a bran-mash instead of their ordinary feed of corn; but when grass or boiled meat is in season, bran is not generally used in this way. When the horses are in high condition, with bowels liable to constipation, the bran-mash prevents any evil that might arise from Sunday's rest; but when low in flesh, doing all the work they can bear, they can hardly afford to lose a meal, even though they rest on Sunday. If the bowels be costive,

the mash may be given, but the corn should be given too; not both together, for a bran-mash almost compels the horse to swallow his corn without mastication.

Many stablemen add bran to the boiled food.—They seem to think its use indispensable; they talk as if the food could not be eaten or not boiled without the addition of bran. This is nonsense. The food may be of constipating quality, and bran will be wanted to correct that; or the horse's health or his work may make bran a useful article in his food. But to give bran as nourishment to a horse under ordinary circumstances, is to give him almost the dearest food he can live upon, even when his work does not absolutely demand stronger food. A shilling's worth of oats is a great deal more nourishing than a shilling's worth of bran. To the horse, bran is just what gruel is to man; but the relative cost of the two is very different.

Wheaten Bread, either brown or white, is much relished by nearly all horses. Occasionally it may be given to a horse that has been tired off his appetite, or to an invalid. It should never be less than twenty-four hours' old, and it should be given only in small quantity. Bakers sometimes give their horses a good deal of it, but it ought to be mixed with chaff. Some will not eat it till it is mashed by pouring boiling water over it.

BUCK-WHEAT, or Brank, is hardly known in this country. It is used on the Continent, and the horses are said to thrive on it. Young says that a bushel goes farther than two of oats, and that, mixed with at least four times as much bran, one bushel will be full feed for any horse for a week. The Author of the Farmer's Calendar thinks he has seen it produce a stupifying effect; and Bracy Clark says it appears to him to be very laxative. In Holland and many parts of Germany and Norway, it is made into a black bread, with which the horses are fed.

MAIZE, or *INDIAN-CORN*, is much used as a horse-corn in America, and in various parts of Europe. Cobbett recommended its introduction, and among its other uses, spoke of horse-feeding. I do not know that it has been tried sufficiently to determine whether it might be used with advantage during a scarcity of other corn. Probably it ought to be boiled and mixed with chaff, but horses eat it greedily when raw. Bracy Clark says it is apt to clog the stomach and affect the feet in such a singular way, that the hoofs frequently fall off when the horse is on a journey. He alludes to fodder, but seems ignorant that any kind of corn, when improperly given, will produce the same effect. Perhaps maize does it more readily.

RYE is very generally employed as horse-corn in North America. It is coarsely ground, and sprinkled over straw or clover chaff, previously wetted, by which means the whole mass is well incorporated; mastication also is so much assisted, that no part is wasted, and the condition of the carriers' horses on the roads in Pennsylvania, where they are universally fed in this way, and seldom lodged in a stable, proves the excellence of the practice. Rye is also used in Germany, but generally in the shape of bread made from the whole flour and bran; and it is not unusual, in travelling through some parts of that country, and of Holland, to see the postillions help themselves and their horses from the same loaf.

BEANS.—There are several varieties of the bean in use as horse-corn, but I do not know that one is better than another. The small plume bean is preferred to the large shrivelled kind. Whichever be used, the beans should be old, sweet, and sound. New beans are indigestible and flatulent; they produce colic, and founder very readily. They should be at least a year old. Beans are often ill-harvested; and when musty or mouldy, though quite sweet internally, horses do not like them. They are often attacked by insects which consume much of the flour, and destroy the vitality of the rest. The ravages of the insect are plain enough. The bean is excavated, light, brittle, and bitter tasted. A few in this state may do no harm; but when the beans are generally infected, it is not likely that they are eaten with impunity, and very often the horse refuses them altogether. Damp, musty, ill-kept beans, though old, are as flatulent as those which are new. All kinds are constipating.

Though in very general use for horses, beans are not so extensively employed as oats. According to the chemists, they contain much less nutriment; but in practice it is universally allowed that beans are much the strongest of the two. The comparison, however, is almost always made in reference to a measured quantity. A bushel of beans is, beyond all doubt, more nutritious than a bushel

of oats, but it is questionable whether a pound of beans is stronger than a pound of oats. Beans weigh about sixty-three pounds per bushel, and if given in an oat measure, the horse may be getting nearly double allowance. This, I am persuaded, often happens, and hence arise those complaints about the heating, inflammatory nature of beans. The horse becomes plethoric; the groom says the humors are flying about him. It is very likely that he would be in the very same state if he were getting an equal weight of oats.

If beans do not afford more nutriment, weight for weight of oats, they at least produce more lasting vigor. To use a common expression, they keep the stomach longer. The horse can travel farther; he is not so soon exhausted. "I remember," says Nimrod, "hearing Mr. Hoare exclaim, as his hounds were setting to their fox, 'Now we shall see what horses eat old oats, and what eat new.' I am inclined to think that this distinction may be applied to horses that eat beans, and those that eat none, for they help to bring him home at the end of a long day, and support his strength in the run." I believe Nimrod is quite right. In the coaching-stables the horses get more, a pound of oats being deducted for every pound of beans. Cart horses are often fed on beans, to the exclusion of all other corn, but they are always given with dry bran, which is necessary to keep the bowels open, and to ensure mastication. Beans are not in general use for race-horses, but are sometimes given to bad eaters. They are usually split and hulled, which is a superfluous process. For old horses they should be broken or bruised.

Some horses will not eat beans. The Irish horse when first brought to this country, always refuses them; they invariably pick out the oats and leave the beans. It does not appear that they dislike them, for after they begin, they feed as well as other horses. Ultimately, they seem to discover that beans are for eating, although it is often a long time ere they make the discovery.

The horse, however, may soon be taught. Let him fast for an hour beyond the feeding-time, and then give him half a ration of beans without oats. If he still reject them, offer them split or broken, or moisten them, and sprinkle a little oat meal over them, sufficient to make the beans white. If he still demur, put another horse, a hungry one, beside him, and he will soon teach his ignorant neighbor.

Bean-meal, or flour, is sometimes added to the boiled food; but it is oftener given in the water to cure the staling-evil.

PEAS are seldom used without beans; with which they are mixed in large or small quantities. They may be given without either beans or other corn, but when given very sparingly at first, they may be used with perfect safety. It is often said that peas swell so much in the stomach as to burst it.—This is an error. Peas do absorb much water, and swell more perhaps than beans, but they never swell so much as to burst the stomach, for the horse cannot or will not eat such a large quantity. When the stomach is burst it is from fermentation, not from swelling of the peas. All kinds of food will produce the same result when the horse is permitted to gorge himself, or when he is fed in full measure upon food that he has not been accustomed to; but peas seem to be rather more apt to ferment than some other corns.

Peas should be sound, and a year old. They weigh, on an average, sixty-four pounds per bushel. Pea-meal is sometimes given in the same way, and for the same purposes as that of the bean. Some prefer it for diabetes, and in a few places it is given in the water for baiting on the road.

VEITCH SEED has been employed for feeding horses, but I have learned nothing of the result.

FALLOWING.

Frank. How is it, father, that you never fallow your land? All our neighbors fallow, and declare that it is necessary for every four or five years; but why should it be more necessary for them than for you?

Father. It is strange that the question of the necessity for fallowing still exists, particularly when the difference, between the two systems of management is so great, amounting to a year's rent in four or five, and the loss of the produce of at least a fifth part of the arable land every year. Some persons practise it for the purpose of cleaning the land, which, they affirm, cannot be done effectually without it; while others declare it is necessary, as

a season of rest to the soil.* Now, I have never yet found it necessary to resort to a whole year's fallow for either of these purposes, and yet I am sure that my land is more productive now, than it has been, and is much cleaner than the land of many of our neighbours who practise fallowing most rigorously. But it is remarkable that many, who fallow for the purpose of clearing their land of weeds, will allow these to grow, and often to perfect their seeds on their fallows, between the times of ploughing! And this reminds me of a story relating to one of those who thus replenished his soil with a seven years' crop, according to the old adage, "one year's seeding is seven years' weeding." There was a sale in the neighbourhood, and he, being early, escaped a heavy shower of rain; just at its conclusion a farmer, an enemy to the fallowing system, came in on horseback, quite dry. "How now?" cried the fallowist, "where hast been, to keep so dry?" "Why," replied the other, "just at the commencement of the storm, I was passing your fallow below, so I rode under one of your fine thistles, and sat, perfectly dry, until it was over, and then I came on." I have heard also of a favourite hog that had been lost for many days, and was at length discovered in a field that had received a whole year's fallow, to enable it to carry a crop of wheat, completely hidden by the weeds, which were growing and blossoming above its head!

Frank. And now I think of it, no one ever finds it necessary to fallow his garden, either for the purpose of cleaning or rest.

Father. That is an observation which I was about to make, and it is with me, conclusive; in fact, no one can force land to rest—it will continually be throwing up some crop or other; and is an artificial crop more exhausting than one of those called *natural*? unless, indeed, the countryman was right who, to the observation that weeds will grow, even in an unkindly season, replied, "Yes, but the earth is *own mother* to the weeds, while she is only *mother-in-law* to the crops that are planted in her bosom." Much allowance, I confess, must be made for soils, situations, and circumstances; it is to the system of fallowing, so religiously observed, that I object: much also depends upon the ploughs that are used; many of these have the only quality of following the horses easily, but do not cultivate the soil; with such fallowing might be necessary.

But I will read from my memorandum book, the management for the first course of crops on the new field, which I received from the farmer Vincent in so foul a state as to be heart-breaking, as the neighbours termed it. It was an oat stubble. I ploughed it deep, and sowed it with rye on the 10th of October; the weeds sprang up, so as to cover the earth like a carpet, but the crop was fed with sheep in the spring, so they had not time to come to maturity. As soon as the land was cleared by the sheep, it was ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and the root-weeds were gathered and burnt upon the surface; it was then suffered to lie, and in a short time the seed-weeds had sprung up by tens of thousands; these were smothered at a blow, by being turned down by such a plough as the one which we now use; the land was again worked with the harrow and roller, and again were the weeds collected and burnt. In a few days another crop of weeds had made their appearance; they were again turned down, the land worked as before, and the root-weeds were again collected and burnt. This was the third cleaning. The seed-weeds again grew, but their number was exceedingly lessened by these operations. The field was then spread with soap-ashes and stable dung, which were turned down by a shallow furrow, and turnips were sown on the 39th day of June on the finest seed-bed I ever witnessed. Thus this field had received five ploughings; the root-weeds had been gathered and burnt three times, and four plentiful crops of seed-weeds had been turned in and smothered by the 29th day of June. The land was as clean as a garden—then why should it not be sown? Many of my neighbours, however, advised me to reserve it for a wheat crop, to be sown at Michaelmas. Another crop of weeds sprang up with the turnips, but these were destroyed by the hoe, and the turnips were the best in the country; the largest roots were drawn and housed for winter food, and the remainder were fed by sheep on the ground. By these means the land was so enriched, that the crop of barley which followed, was the best in the country, and

*To the observation, land requires rest. "Yes," says an old farmer, "about as much as my kitchen-table does after the men have dined."

the admiration of the neighbourhood; the yield was prodigious, and sold for an extra price for seed. Clover was sown with the barley, which after harvest, afforded a considerable quantity of food for the cows; and during the winter, preparations were made for an early spring dressing of compost, of which lime formed a component part, and which, being laid on just at the first springing of the clover, caused a rapidity of growth, which brought the crop of hay to the scythe a week or ten days earlier than the generality of the crops in the neighbourhood, which was of great advantage to the second crop; both cuttings were fine, and the yield enormous. After the crops of hay were carried, a very large growth of aftermath took place, which was fed by the cattle and sheep; the land was then skim-ploughed, the surface well harrowed, and turned down by a deep furrow, and wheat was sown on the 12th day of October. This crop averaged forty bushels per acre, and was so fine a sample that it was bought for seed, by those very people who had declared that "such management would never do in these parts." The instant the wheat was carried, the land was ploughed, and buckwheat was sown, which, as the season was remarkably propitious, yielded a heavy crop.

Frank. I suppose this mode of management ought to be termed *the new system*—I am sure it is in opposition to the old, which is in general use around us, and goes upon the principle of the new husbandry, *stint not, spare not*.

Father. That is exactly the state of the case. The old system was, to prevent the weeds from growing; those who practised it were therefore careful not to pulverise their soils, as the operation was sure to send up millions of weeds, which were afterwards to be eradicated only by a whole year's fallow: the new system is, to induce them to grow, and if I can do that, I can easily destroy them at a blow, by turning them in with the plough. My plan is, when I have no crop on the ground, to plough and harrow for weeds, and I am generally pretty successful in obtaining good crops of them.

But we, who are of this new school, must be careful to let our light shine—we will therefore go and turn down those weeds which have sprung up in the four acre field since it was last ploughed. That field is, as you know, designed for turnips, and no time must be lost in exposing, as often as possible, a fresh surface to the action of the sun and air; this is of equal importance with the eradication of the weeds.

Frank. But could not the land be made sufficiently fine for the reception of the seed, by ploughing and harrowing and rolling, in one-half the time.

Father. When land is crushed by the plough, harrow, and roller, it is an artificial pulverisation, and if rain falls immediately after the operation, it will be found that it has done but little for the purpose; it is therefore, a most deceptive practice to sow any crop requiring a pulverised soil, after one ploughing; for, although it might be, to appearance, all that could be desired in this respect, the particles of earth thus forcibly rent asunder, will immediately fall together, drawn by the power of attraction—which we will talk about some future day—so as to exclude the atmospheric air, and then, the external pressure will be so great as to bind the soil, so as to render it totally unfit for a seed-bed for the crop. This pulverisation is perfectly different from that which arises from the effects either of frosts or repeated exposure by constant stirrings of the soil; by the latter operation, the earth is turned up to be dried and contracted by the sun and air, and afterwards, when penetrated by rain it expands and falls to pieces, somewhat after the manner of slaked lime. A soil which is thus pulverised, remains light and porous, and will be found to retain a degree of moisture, even in the driest seasons; for, acting as a sponge, it absorbs the exhalations which rise from the subsoil, while a hard surface rends open, and permits them to pass off into the atmosphere at once. It is to this *natural* kind of pulverisation that Jethro Tull attributes the fertility of the soil, and argues, that the only use of dung, is to bring it about by its expansive effects during fermentation.

Frank. We now find the value of our new plough, which our neighbours consider a long and heavy concern. How completely does its wide wing cut off the weeds, and its noble mould-plate tumble them to destruction! What a pity, that it is not more generally known. I now see the meaning of the term, cultivating the soil by means of the plough; the earth falls to pieces after it is raised by it, so as scarcely to require harrowing, and the surface is left perfectly level, with not a weed unburied.

Father. It will require but little harrowing; that, however, as well as rolling, it must have; thus the weeds of weeds, which are at present bound up in the clods that remain, will be liberated and encouraged to grow, and then, as I said, their destruction is inevitable.

Frank. How totally different, indeed, is this system to that which is practised by all our neighbours! You see that John Lambert is turning over his large clods in the barn-close for the third time, and I heard him say he should not break them, for the weeds were already destroyed by the heat of the sun; adding, "The more you crush the clods, and the finer you make the surface, the more weeds you will have."

Father. That is exactly true—the sun has dried up the root-weeds contained in the clods, and they are, no doubt, destroyed; but the seeds of millions of others with which they abound, only await a convenient opportunity to vegetate, and that will be afforded them the first rain which falls after the crop is sown, when they will spring up and grow away with it, leaving him no opportunity to eradicate them. I ought, however, to observe, it is not proper to pulverise the soil to such a degree of fineness for wheat, as that requires a close and compact seed-bed: but you must remark that I never fallow for wheat; only for root crops, which have all the dung and compost that I can afford; so that I never dung for wheat, but reserve as much as possible for those crops which provide food for cattle, always remarking, the heavier these are, the larger is the dunghill the next spring. And here is another observation of much importance—according to my theory, the weeds will spring up in abundance on a finely pulverised soil—now if this they do on the wheat crop, they grow with it, and have time to come to maturity and perfect their seeds; not so, however, on the root crops, from whence they are easily removed by the hoe and cultivator. So, you see, that our system is different from our neighbours from the beginning to the ending, and answers the purpose of fallowing, whether that be practised for the purpose of cleaning the land, or affording it a season of rest; for Tull considers that all crops are meliorating, until they blossom and perfect their seeds.

Frank. Yes, and I now understand why our neighbours fallow every four or five years, and declare that it is necessary—as indeed for them it is—and also, why you do so much better than they, without it.—*Cabinet.*

LARGE SALE OF BERKSHIRES.

It will be seen by the communication below, that the Shakers at Watervliet, near this city, have sold out their entire breeding stock of Berkshire hogs, to A. B. ALLEN, Esq. of Buffalo, and that they retire from the business of breeding them for sale. On the day previous to the shipment of the stock to the west, we had the pleasure of riding out to the neat village of these people, and looking over their superior animals; and, however familiar we may have been with Berkshires, we must confess that the splendid array of these noble quadrupeds excited our astonishment and admiration. While we regret that Albany county should lose this choice stock, we are glad to find that it has fallen into the hands of so spirited and judicious a breeder as Mr. ALLEN, and perhaps it is upon the whole for the best, as at Buffalo it is several hundred miles nearer to the Great Western Market, and we are not without hopes that this greater proximity to purchasers, will extend the diffusion of the breed, for we are satisfied that the pork growers cannot possibly make a more profitable investment than in the improved machines, (if we may be allowed the expression) for the manufacture of this great staple article. No farmer would want but one sight of the beautiful store barrows that we saw in the piggery, to convince him of this. Their large fine and delicate forms, could not fail to excite his admiration.

Mr. ALLEN has also purchased a few other very large choice animals, of established reputation as breeders, belonging, we believe, to Messrs. Middleton and Meigs, of this city. All these animals have been stunted to Mr. Lossing's late imported boars, and cannot fail this fall to produce a very choice offspring. We doubt whether, with this addition to Mr. Allen's stock, his herd can be beat, or rarely hardly equalled, by any herd in England, at least if we may judge from the finished engravings which occasionally appear in the *British Farmer's Magazine*. In the March No. of the present year, we find the portrait of a boar bred by the Hon. J. Shaw Lefevre, a wealthy landed proprietor, and speaker of the British House of Commons, and by the exhibition of which, at

the Oxford meeting of the English Agricultural Society, he won the highest prize of ten guineas (\$50.) Forward, this might be called a good animal, but otherwise he has narrow hams, and a high steep rump, and has nothing of the finished air and fashionable range of the Shaker stock. Mr. A. informs us that he intends still to enlarge his stock, and that he has made arrangements to receive in September next, some of the best that the piggeries of England can afford, without regard to price, and unconnected with former importations, for a fresh cross. With these additions to the previous high bred stock of Mr. A., the person who cannot be satisfied from its produce must be hard to please. We wish him every success in his laudable enterprise in the improvement of the stock of the great and fertile west.—*Alb. Cul.*

WATERVLIET, July, 1840.

Editors Cultivator—Being situated so far from navigation, and it being so troublesome for us to ship our stock, we have concluded to retire from the business of breeding Berkshire pigs, and have accordingly sold out all our prime stock to A. B. ALLEN, of Buffalo; reserving only a few sows of medium sizes for the production of our own pork.—This is a very superior stock, and such as has universally taken precedence even among Berkshires, wherever sent. Most of these animals are about as large of their age, as the superb sow Maxima, purchased of us at one hundred and fifty dollars, by John Lossing, of Albany, and faithfully figured and described in the May number of the current volume of the *Cultivator*, and one of them we think, when fully grown, will be superior; and we earnestly recommend this stock to the public, and have no hesitation in saying, that it will not be likely to deteriorate in the hands of A. B. ALLEN, and those who have heretofore addressed their orders to us, we refer hereafter to him. STEPHEN WELLS, JUSTICE HARWOOD,

Trustees of United Friends, commonly called Shakers."

DISEASED PIGS.

Baileysville, Aug. 6, 1839.

Messrs. Editors :—In looking over your useful Journal of the 3d inst., I observed a notice of a disease in your vicinity among pigs, which had proved fatal in despite of all the remedies used. I am induced to make known the following fact. About three weeks since I had two pigs nearly eight months old, taken precisely in the manner you have described. At the suggestion of a neighbor who fortunately was present, I made with a sharp knife, an incision between the ears just back of the skull, about one and a half inches long and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to an inch deep, and filled it with fine salt. I done this in the afternoon—the result was, the pigs seemed as well as ever, and so continue.

If you should consider this of any importance you may make this statement known.

Yours, respectfully,

W. DELESDENIER.

August 7th, 1839.

P. S. The above was written about noon, and before 5 o'clock one of four pigs nearly four months old was taken precisely as you have described Mr. Morton's to have been. I performed the operation at seven o'clock, the next morning the pig was as brisk as usual, and eat well. No doubt remains in my mind as to the aforesaid mode of treatment, effecting a perfect cure. The disease here, is called the blind staggers.

W. DELESDENIER.

In addition to the above from Mr. Delesdernier, we have the following from Mr. O'Brien, describing his mode of treatment of the same disorder, in the *Thomaston Recorder*. After copying our article in relation to Mr. Morton's pig, he says:

"In the summer of 1837, I lost four pigs, which were affected in the same manner as those described in the above communication. Bleeding and different kinds of medicine were resorted to without effect. Subsequently three others of the same litter were attacked with the same disease; all of which recovered and did well. A deep incision was made lengthwise on the top of the neck and filled with fine salt and then sewed up, which soon gave relief. There was a similar case in this neighborhood the present season, and everything given as a medicine, was without effect. Salt was applied as in the above manner, when the pig soon became well."

Thomaston, Aug. 6, 1839.
Maine Farmer.

J. O'BRIEN."

From Lathrop's Farmers Library.

NDAT CATTLE.

Hoof ail.—Cause of the disease is not well known. The feet become diseased, and then they are frozen during the course of the winter, after which they are of no value except for their skins. Feeding them with plants of rich food, and keeping them well littered in warm stables, is thought to be the most profitable and effectual method of avoiding this disorder.

Horn distemper, subjects them to a wasting of the pith of the horn. It is sometimes in one horn only, and sometimes in both. Indications of the disease are coldness of the horn, dullness of the eyes, sluggishness, want of appetite, and a disposition to lie down. Where the brain is affected, the animal will toss its head, groan, and exhibit indications of great pain. Cure: bore a hole with a small gimblet in the lower side of the horn, about an inch from the head, and the corrupted matter in the horn will run out. If this does not complete the cure Mr. Dean directs that the horn have a mixture of rum, honey, myrrh, and aloes thrown into it with syringe; and that this be repeated till a cure be effected.

Tail sickness.—Cause, generally poor keeping. The cure is effected by cutting off a small piece of the tail, which will be attended with a small discharge of blood; or when the hollow part is near the end, cut a slit in it one or two inches long and this will effect a cure.

Gripes, or cholera.—When attacked with it, they lie down and rise up incessantly, and stick their horns against any object that presents. It is attended with either costiveness or scouring. In the former case, they are to be treated with purgatives, and in the latter, with restraining. To stop the purging, give them half a pint of olive oil sweetened with sugar; or a quart of ale, mixed with a few drops of laudanum, and two or three ounces of oil of sweet almonds. To promote purging, give them five or six drachms of fine Barbadoes' aloes, and half pint of brandy, mixed with two quarts of water gruel, in a lukewarm state. In either case, speedy attention to the beast is necessary, in order to prevent an inflammation of the intestines, which must prove fatal.

Scouring symptoms.—Frequent discharge of slimy excrement, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, increasing paleness of the eyes, and generally debility. Cure.—The beast should be immediately housed, and put to dry food and this in the early stage of the disease will generally effect a cure. Should this fail, it is directed by the same author to boil a pound of mutton suet in three quarts of milk, till the former is dissolved, and give it to the beast in a lukewarm state; or in obstinate cases, boil half a pound of powdered chalk in two quarts of water, till it is reduced to three pints; add four ounces of hartshorn shavings, one of cassia, and stir the whole together; when cold, add a pint of lime water and two drachms of the tincture of opium; keep the whole in a corked bottle, and after shaking it before using, give one or two horns full two or three times a day, as the nature of the case may require. Sometimes however, this disease proves incurable.

Hoven.—Occasioned by eating too much when turned into rich pastures, by swallowing potatoes, or other roots without sufficient chewing, and to other causes. The stomach of the animal becomes distended with wind, and if a vent for this cannot be afforded the beast must die.

Remedy.—Open a hole with a sharp pointed knife, with a blade three or four inches long, between the hip and short ribs, where the swelling rises highest, and insert a small tube in the orifice, till the wind ceases to be troublesome. The wound will soon heal up again. Mr. Young recommends for curing this complaint, to take three-fourths of a pint of olive oil, and a pint of melted butter or hog's lard, and pour this mixture down the throat of the beast; and if no favorable change be produced in a quarter of an hour, repeat the dose. For sheep, about a gill should in like manner be given, and the dose repeated if necessary. This, he says, will not fail to a cure in half an hour. To prevent this disorder, cattle should not be turned at first with empty stomachs into rich pastures; nor should they be allowed to feed on potatoes, and some other roots, without their first being cut into pieces.

THE COTTON CROPS.

Few days have passed within the last two months in which we have not had heavy falls of rain. The season indeed from the commencement should be characterized as rainy. For near two weeks scarce a day has passed without more or less of showers—generally sudden and violent. This has ended in, apparently, the equinoctial

storm, which, though not marked by very violent winds, has deluged us with rain almost without intermission for three days. Yesterday the weather seemed to return to its former inconstancy—light showers and sunshine. The storm is probably at an end. If this weather continues, the cotton crop in our region will be nearly ruined. At the best it cannot recover from the effects of excessive wet, though a dry autumn would do much for it.

In some parts of the State, however, the prospects of the season are not unfavorable. Corn in the up country is said to be generally good, and cotton has not, we believe, suffered there as it has with us. In Georgia and Florida, the accounts are very various. In N. Alabama, cotton has been seriously injured by excessive rains, and in some parts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, the caterpillar has committed great ravages. It would be well for those interested to begin to arrange such information as is obtainable, with reference to the general prospect. It seems to us scarcely doubtful, that the cotton crop of this year will be a short one, though we have as yet very insufficient materials for any estimate. We shall be obliged to the planters generally for such intelligence as they can give from their own observation, and editors will undoubtedly do a service to the South by publishing all the authentic information they can obtain on this most interesting subject. The cotton market usually opens amid a great conflict of opinion as to the amount of the crop, and to that circumstance are perhaps mainly to be attributed the disastrous fluctuations that render the dealing in cotton almost as hazardous as dealing in cards and dice. —*Charleston Mercury.*

We copy the following information, respecting the cotton crop in some sections of Alabama, from the Selma Free Press of 22d ultimo:

"We learn from our leading friends that the devastations of the worm, this season, are greater than perhaps ever known in this section of Alabama. In some instances, the injury amounts to almost entire annihilation of the prospect. We have heard the same complaint from adjoining counties; and if these destructive insects have extended their ravages in other parts of the State as in Dallas, the Cotton Crop will be little better than an entire failure. We have heard of a field in the neighborhood of Selma, in which the crop is entirely destroyed, and the worms have actually commenced upon the grass, which is luxuriant."

Extracts of letters received in Charleston:

"McPhersonville, Aug. 25, 1840. I can give you but a very gloomy account of the cotton crops in this section of the country. Such unfavorable weather for cotton I have never witnessed. We have had heavy rains for the last two months, with intermission of but a very few days. My own crop looks badly, very badly, and I have not seen one solitary crop that is promising or likely to yield much more than half of what was made by the same planters the last year. I have heard from Beaufort and the neighboring islands, and their crops are represented there as being nearly destroyed. The provision crops for such a season, I believe, are generally tolerably good."

"Beaufort, Aug. Our cotton crops continue very bad, and I fear will end very short."

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF OUR COTTON CROPS.—A highly respectable gentleman of New Orleans, who has just returned from a visit to his plantation in that State, has furnished the Picayune with the following melancholy information:

"Gentlemen: I have just returned from my cotton plantation in the Parish of Iberville, where I witnessed, in the space of forty-eight hours, the destruction of every leaf and 'orm' on my whole plantation, by the caterpillar, or army-worm, (sometimes so called,) which made its appearance in myriads. I have not a neighbor who has not shared a similar fate with me. Thousands of bales of cotton have thus been destroyed. On Thursday night not a worm was visible on my crop, and on Friday morning most of the destruction was complete. In my neighborhood not more than one-fourth of the crop, which a week ago all had reason to anticipate, can be realized. The cattle drivers from Attakapas say the worms had made great devastation in that region, and still continued to spread with alarming rapidity."

Sea Island Cotton Crop.—A letter in the last Charleston Courier, dated Beaufort, S. C. Aug. 27th, says:—

"You speak of the crops of Sea Islands as being uncertain.—I assure you, they are by no means so—they

are certainly and irretrievably bad, and it is as well for all parties to understand it. In the beginning of the year they were promising, but have been failing for two months back, under the pelting and incessant rains that have showered down upon us—not so much rain fell in 1817. The low lands are inundated, and on the highest, the pods have fallen off or rotted on the stalks. A half crop in this section of country is now an impossibility. I was in Savannah on Saturday last, and heard accounts of the Sea Island crop in that vicinity equally discouraging."

The Weather and the Crops in the West.—The St. Louis Evening Gazette, of the 25th ult., has the following paragraph on these subjects:

We, who have been some years in Missouri, and others, who have been here much longer, do not recollect a season, more remarkable than the present, for the uniformly cool temperature that has prevailed throughout. The month of August has been especially cool, and the weather has been as comfortable as it usually is four or five degrees north of us. We observe that our eastern friends complain of much drought this year. We have had rather too much rain, if there has been any excess either way.

The crops generally will turn out well, unless something should happen within a month or two, to change the prospect.

Tobacco will turn out heavily; hemp is promising; and corn crops are quite as good as usual. The wheat has been harvested; and a better yield has never been known here.

ORIGIN OF THE SEVERAL UNITED STATES.

Maine was so called, as early as 1633, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7th, 1529, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, Jan. 16th, 1777, from *verd mont*, green mountain.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I had learnt," says Roger Williams, "that the Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called, in 1644, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Moheakannew word signifying *long river*.

New York was so called, in 1667, in reference to the duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir Garteret, to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord De La Wur, who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1574, after Elizabeth, the queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of king Charles IX, of France.

Georgia was so called in 1632, in honor of king George II.

Alabama was so called in 1817, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its Western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the *whole river*, i. e. the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV., of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1626, from its principal river. Ten-asee is said to signify a *curved spoon*.

Kentucky was so called in 1762, from its principal river.

Illinois was so called 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men.

Indiana was so called in 1809, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border.

Arkansas was so called in 1819, from its principal river.

Florida was so called by Susan Ponce de Leon in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish *Pasoua Florida*.

Columbia was so called in reference to Columbus.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river.

Iowa is so called from its principal river.

Oregon is so called from its principal river.—*New Haven Palladium.*

MANURE IS WEALTH.

In our intercourse with some of the farmers residing within forty or fifty miles from New York, on Long Island, we have been surprised at the instances related to us of the profitableness of farming. Some farmers, known to have labored and toiled hard, have continued yearly to fall in arrears until they have commenced buying manure. Fifty-six cents are given per carmen load at the landing, for the apparently worthless dirt swept from the street. This applied at the rate of twenty loads produces wealth. The very farmers who could not obtain a living by using only manure made on their farms, have in a very few years, not only freed their farms from incumbrances, but purchase others in addition, and are now, from the yearly profits of their farm, putting money out at interest. If then it is found so profitable to buy manure, and be at the various expenses attending the carting, how very important is it to give special attention to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of that made on the farm. There is no question but that almost every farmer can double the quantity of his domestic or yard manure, without scarcely any additional expense. It is thought too, that at least fifty per cent. of the nutritive properties of yard manure are lost by drenching of rains, excessive fermentations, and injurious application to soil. The more we consider this subject the greater does it become in importance, and justly regarded as the primary object in farming.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

HEN'S EGGS.—I notice in the Farmers' Cabinet for 4th mo. last, p. 275, an inquiry as to the truth of the assertion, that hen's eggs which are *round* produce female chickens, and those which are *long* or pointed, produce males.

When a boy, I was in a situation to be able to indulge my fondness for fowls, and often raised chickens;—without ever having heard of the above facts, I discovered that the eggs which approached the nearest to roundness always produced females, and those which were pointed at one end always produced males—I acted accordingly, and always succeeded in obtaining females or males, according as I wished.

After a lapse of a number of years, being in Philadelphia market, I happened to mention the fact to one who raised chickens for sale, and who preferred the males, because they grew larger—the information was received with some surprise; but I advised the person to try it, and afterwards was informed of the entire success of the experiment, all males being produced by selecting the long or pointed eggs.

I since find the fact was mentioned by a writer over 2000 years ago.

I. H.

Farmers' Cabinet.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Like the olive tree—said to fertilize the surrounding soil—there are some few ministering angels in female guise among us all and about our path, who sweetly serve to cheer and adorn life. Our amusements are insipid unless they contribute to them; our efforts of noblest ambition feeble, unless they applaud—their rewards valueless, unless they share them. There are, too, some rude spirits in the world, whose bolder nature female influence admirably serves to refine, and perhaps, it is not an extreme eulogium of the poet—that, without that influence, many a man had been a brute indeed. The concurrence of both sexes is as necessary to the perfection of our being, as to the existence of it. Man may make a fine melody, but woman is also required to make up harmony.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S WIFE'S ADVICE TO HER DAUGHTER ON THE DAY OF HER MARRIAGE.

Now, Polly, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good. You must not think that all before you are Elysian fields. Toil, care and trouble, are the companions of frail human nature. Old connexions will be dissolved by distance, by time and death. New ones are formed. Every thing pertaining to this life is on the change.

A well cultivated mind, united with a pleasant easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored, from the first to the present moment, to bring you up in such a manner, as to form you for future usefulness in society. Woman was never made merely to see and be seen; but to fill an important space in the great chain of nature, planned and formed by the Almighty Parent of the universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide, and for the wife to care and see that every thing within her circle of movement, is done in order and season; therefore let method and order be considered important. A place for every thing, and every thing in its time, are good family mottoes.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen, is indispensable, for without such knowledge a lady is incapable of the management of her own business, and is liable to imposition by her servants every day. But in those things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your own house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor above all things to make your *fire-side* the most agreeable place for the man of your choice. Pleasantly and a happy disposition will ever be considered necessary to this important end—but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all. Let reason and common sense ever guide—these, aided by a pleasant, friendly disposition, render life happy; and without these it is not desirable. Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the highest prospects; but, from a petulant, peevish and complaining disposition, and negligence, every thing went wrong; and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass away vacant time, where, associated with those, more wicked than himself, he contracted the habit of intemperance, and all was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown on the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance when necessary. Be careful of their characters, and do not readily believe an ill report. Throw the mantle of charity over their failings, knowing that we are human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler and give no place to the reports of such. However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your Bible show that it is used. Give no place to novels in your library. Let history, biography and travels be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family. Be not ignorant of the events of the time being, therefore read some journal of the day.

As to friends who may call on you—never be confused or in a hurry; treat them with hospitality and politeness, and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never tease them to do this or that which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy and pleasant deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them.

Speak with deliberation. The other sex tell us that "the female tongue is never tired;" be it so: let it be regulated by reason and common sense.

At the close of the week, if possible, let all your work, for the time, be done; so that on Sunday you may improve your time in such a manner, as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinary excepted, let your seat be vacant at church.

As to dress; decency is becoming to all, but extravagance opens a door to want; follow the fashion of the day so far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not, be thankful for, and take care of what you have. A leghorn hat loaded with flowers, will not cure the headache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption.

FEMALE PIETY.

The gem of all others which encircle the coronet of a lady's character, is unaffected piety.—Nature may lavish much on her person—the enchantment of the countenance, the gracefulness of her mein, or strength of her intellect, yet her loveliness is uncrowned till piety throws around the whole the sweetness and power of its charms. She then becomes unearthly in her temper, unearthly in her desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to things below, is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it will be her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thralldom of earth, and wreathed with a garland of glory.

RECIPES.—Major Noah furnishes the following for the rheumatism:

Spread raw cotton about one quarter of an inch thick on a piece of flannel, sufficiently large to cover the part affected. Quilt the cotton to the flannel, to cause it to remain spread. When applied it will produce relief in a very short time. Tooth-ache proceeding from decayed teeth, has been frequently cured by filling the cavities with cotton. He adds,

Recent colds may be cured, by boiling together a half pint of milk, a tea spoonful of black pepper, and a small lump of butter; to be taken hot, on going to bed—to be repeated three or four nights. A pleasant beverage and certain cure.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—For several weeks past there has been a very large supply of Beef cattle in market, and the number offered on Monday amounted to about 700.—Prices have declined a shade, and we now quote the extremes at \$4.50 to \$6 per 100 lbs. About 200 head were taken by the city butchers on Monday, and 250 by speculators for the north, at prices averaging about \$5.50 per 100 lbs for cattle of a fair quality. Inferior originally selling at \$4.50 and strictly prime at 6 Live hogs are in good supply, and sell at \$6.50 to \$7 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—We note sales of nearly 300 bales uplands, chiefly at 11 cents.

Rye.—A sale of Md. at 60 cents, and one of Pennsylvania at 66 cents.

Timothy Seed.—The store prices for new is \$3 per bushel.

Flax Seed.—The store price continues at \$1.12½ and the wagon price at \$1 per bushel.

Rice.—We quote at \$4.12½ a \$4.25 per 100 lbs. A lot of 60 tierces sold this week at these rates.

Provisions.—The inquiry for Bacon of good qualities continues active with sales from stores of prime western assorted at 9½c, and good to fair of the same description at 9c; midl'gs 9a9½c; shoulders at 7½c. and strictly prime hams 13c. Lard No. 1 Western 12½c. Beef and Pork, no change.

Sugar.—We have to note an active movement in New Orleans Sugars, the sales throughout the week being about 1000 hhds (and not 1300 hhds. as stated in our report of Wednesday) at prices ranging, according to quality, from \$6 to \$7.75—chiefly at \$7 a \$7.25. The stock remains light, and holders are disposed to hold for a slight advance. At auction on Tuesday the cargo of the schr. Gallant Mary from Porto Rico, consisting of 146 hhds. was sold at \$7.75, the price limited by the owners.

Tobacco.—The activity in the Tobacco market which has prevailed for some weeks past still continues, and all the Maryland Tobacco that reaches the market and for which holders are willing to take current rates, finds quick sale. We note no improvement in prices, and therefore continue former quotation, viz. inferior and common 4a55; middling to good 5a7; good 7a8; and fine 8a13. Letters from some of the Tobacco growing counties in this State complain that the "horn worm" is making severe ravages on the ripening crops. Ohio Tobacco has also been in good demand, but holders are less anxious to sell than heretofore. The sales which we have heard of comprise about 200 hhds. at \$4.50a\$10—principally at \$5 a \$8. Prices show a tendency to improve, but the market is not well supplied with the better qualities, which are most in demand. We continue former quotations, viz. inferior and common at \$4 a4.50; Middling 55; Good 5.50 a \$6.50; fine red 7 a \$8; ditto Wrappery 8 a \$12; and fine yellow at \$7.50a\$10. The inspections of the week comprise 1125 hhds. Maryland, and 88 hhds. Ohio—total 1213 hhds.

Flour.—There was considerable inquiry for Howard street Flour on Monday; 1400 bbls good common brands sold at \$5. 12½, which is the prevailing store price now; choice brands a fraction more. The receipt price continues at \$5. City Mills Flour, holders ask 5.12½, we hear of no sales. Sales of Susquehanna at 5 12½.

Grain.—Wheat is in better demand and would find sale at improved rates if there were any at market; the last sales of Md. were at 90a100c. and of Pennsylvania at 103a106 cts.—Corn has improved; a sale of yellow was made on Saturday

at 56 cts. of white, on Monday at 55; there is no yellow in market to-day and but little white—both sorts are in demand. Oats, sales at 27 c. which is a slight improvement.—*Amer.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—The sales of flour have been moderate, and prices looking down; in the early part of the week some sales were made on the Delaware at \$5 1-8 for fresh ground Pennsylvania, but \$5 may now be considered the market price, though some factors decline taking less than \$5 1-8; Brandywine is held a \$5 3-8 a 5.50 per bbl. Rye, sales at \$3 1-8; Corn Meal, Pennsylvania in bbls \$2 1-8; Brandywine in hhds \$15, bbls \$34. Cleared this week 5176 bbls superfine Flour, 315 bbls. Corn Meal, 488 bbls Rye do. Wheat is on the decline; sales of Pennsylvania prime red at \$1 05a1 08; light Delaware 85a100c. per bushel; Rye brisk at 65c. yellow Corn, quick, afloat at 55a55½c. white 53a54c Oats 25c. The Cattle market is well supplied and the prices stationary. 746 head fat cattle arrived, and nearly all sold at \$5.50, \$6.50, and a few at \$7. Cows and Calves—152 at market, which were sold at \$18.30; a few superior brought \$35a38. Hogs—127 head sold at \$51a64. Sheep—large supply, sales at \$1.50a3.25 for prime. Cotton.—The sales this week have been moderate, and confined chiefly to manufacturers; the stock on hand is small; sales of 20 bales Mississippi at 11½c; 30 do Mobile (middling) at 10 a 11c; 68 Tennessee at 9c; 85 middling Mobile 9½c, cash; 8 bales repacked at 5c. per lb. Sugars—Continue in demand, with advancing prices, confirmed by recent sales in neighboring cities; 500 bbls Brazil sold before arrived at \$870 per 100 lb; 70 bbls do from store at 87-8; 100 hhds Porto Rico at 84 a 84.6 mos; Cuba box at 84c; inferior St. Croix 94 a 94 cts; 75 bbls refined crushed at 134c 6 mos. The stock of all kinds is now very small. Tobacco.—Sales of 120 hhds Kentucky at 64 a 9c; 20 do at 84; 100 ceroon St. Jago, Cuba, at 22c; 25 do do at 21c. Inspected this year 4800 hhds; exported 24 hhds. Wool.—Some extensive sales have been made to the manufacturers, but at the low rates before quoted.

Richmond, Sept. 4.—Flour—Country is in good demand at \$5.25 for new, and \$5 for old. Grain—Wheat 105a110c. Provisions—Bacon, Western 8a10; sides 9a10; shoulders 6a8; stock light and demand good. Lard 12a14c, and scarce. Tobacco—Market very brisk and prices firm. We quote lugs \$34a41; common leaf \$54a64a64½; Middling 7a7½ and 7½; Good 8a8½; Fine 8a10½ and 11.

At New York, Sept. 5, holders of Cotton firm; the demand for a few days past moderate, an advance of ¼ a cent per lb. established during the week. The sales include 850 bales Upland and Florida at 84a10½c with a few fine at 11; 400 Mobile 9a11; and 150 N. Orleans 9a11—forming a total for the week of 4650 bales. Since our last there has continued a steady good demand for Western Flour; holders are firm. Common to good brands Genesee sell freely at \$5; fancy command 6a12½c more; and Ohio \$4.87½ for round, and \$4.94a\$5 for flat hoops. Sales of Georgetown and Howard street have been made to some extent, at 5.50a5.62½ for common and fancy brands, including 500 bbls Howard street at \$5.50, cash. Southern rye flour is scarce and in moderate request. The market is now well supplied with old and new Western Wheat, which may be quoted \$1.10a1.12, cash; about 7400 bushels Ohio have been disposed of at these prices. Rye has receded; we quote Northern 59c delivered. Oats continue plenty and dull at former rates. The receipts of Southern Corn have been large: the sales include 20,000 bushels Maryland and Virginia, at 55a56½, measure, and 57a 58½ weight, cash. 130 hhds Porto Rico Sugar at 71a84c; 200 New Orleans 71a7½; 75 St. Croix 8a8½, with some at 9. Kentucky Tobacco has continued in moderate request, holders very firm; prices well sustained; small sales of common have been made at 44a5c; fine is held at 9a10c. 300 bales Baracoa remain afloat unsold.

At Lynchburg, Sept. 5, extreme prices of passed Tobacco, 6a12.50; inferior to common 6a6.50; common to good 6.50a7.50; good to fine 7.50a8.50; good to fine manufacturing 8a12.50; no extra fine in market, (worth) 12.50a18; lugs according to quality 3a5. Flour, by wholesale, brisk, \$4.25a 4.50; Wheat, 80a85; Corn 2a2.50 per bbl.

At New Orleans, Aug. 29.—Receipts of new cotton were large this week, sales 10a11c. per lb. quality fair to good fair. Old, 137 bales Miss. and La. midd. sold at 74 c; 60 fully mid. fair 9c, 72 Miss. good ord. 7c, and 25 Miss. ord. 6½c. Sugar 6a7½c. The stock in all the state is not more than 24 or 2500 hhds. Molasses 18a19. Flour, we reduce quotations to 6½. Lard 13c. Bacon, stock very light for the season; shoulders 74a8, Sides 10c. Hams canvassed 12½, uncanvassed 10a11, middlings 9a10c. Tobacco, sales moderate at former rates.

Mobile, Aug. 29.—Cotton, 300 bales at extremes of 7a9½—Flour, a lot from new wheat offered at \$3½ per bbl. Bacon very scarce, sides 12a13, shoulders 9a9½, hams 13a15. Lard prime 16c. Mess Pork \$22a24, prime 18a18½.

Savannah, Sept. 2.—Sales of the month are 1594 bales at 6 a9½. Rice 3 3-8a3½; Corn 65a75; Flour, stock light, Howard st. 64, canal 7.

Charleston, Sept. 5.—700 bags up'd Cotton changed hands in the week, at an advance of 1-8 to 1-4 on quotations, which are at 7a10c. 500 tcs Rice were sold during the week at 1-8 per 100 advance on former quotations, owing to a very small supply. Corn, Md. 2200 bu. sold at 57c; 1000 bu. Va. Oats at 33c. Flour active, Balt. and Richmond \$6.

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

FOR SALE.—A full bred (Herd book) **AYRSHIRE COW**, in calf by a full bred Bull of same breed.—Also a full bred **AYRSHIRE BULL CALF**, 7 to 8 months old—to be sold together for \$350.
Also, a full bred **DEVON BULL**, between 2 and 3 years old, of a deep, rich color, and in fine order—price \$75.

A 2 year old **DURHAM BULL**, of high blood, (Herd book) \$420.
Also several spring calves of the same breed, at from \$50 to \$100, according to quality.

Also a **BULL CALF** of the pure **HEREFORDSHIRE** breed, 10 months old, \$100; and a **BULL CALF**, 4 months old, and a **HEIFER CALF**, 4½ months old, both sired by Bement's "Dallimore," out of full bred Devonshire cows,—price for the two, \$220.—They are large of their size, and said to be very superior calves.—The Bull is dark red with white face; the heifer is also dark red with two white spots in her cheeks.

Also, a very superior **BERKSHIRE BOAR**, 2 years old last April, sired by the imported boar "Sidney," dam imported "Peggy,"—price \$110.—Also **Berkshire breeding SOWS**, from 2 to 5 years old—prices from \$50 to \$100.

Also, 3-4 **NEAPOLITAN** and 1-4 **CHINA PIGS**, price \$25 per pair. These pigs do not grow to great size, but are remarkable for the quality of their flesh. In England they are cultivated by the gentry for their own tables—they are distinguished by having little or no hair on them.

Also, a 3-4 **DURHAM BULL**, principally white, price \$60.

Also, a **BULL CALF**, by an imported Ayrshire Bull, out of an excellent country cow—he is beautifully spotted, red and white,—price \$17.

Also, a **BOAR** of the **Tuscarora** breed, 12 months old,—price \$20; and three pair pigs, same breed, 2 months old, \$15 per pair.

Also, 2 **BOARS**, cross of **Berkshire** and **Chester**, about 4 months old,—price \$10 each.

Also, a yearling **SOUTH DOWN BUCK**, and four **South Down BUCK LAMBS**—price \$45 for the yearling, and \$35 for each lamb—large and handsome for the breed.—Also, 6 or 7 **SOUTH DOWN EWES**, from 2 to 4 years old,—price \$35 each, or if one person takes the whole, \$30 each.

Like-wise—**POLAND FOWLS**, very superior—top knot **DUCKS**, and **WHITE TURKEYS**.

The above are all warranted to be as noted above, and will be delivered in this city, at the prices affixed. Those desirous of obtaining any of the animals described will address the subscriber, (if by mail, post paid.)

Gentlemen having Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. for sale, may find it advantageous to furnish the subscriber with a list of the same, with the prices, deliverable in Baltimore, with satisfactory evidence that they are as represented by them.

SAMUEL SANDS,
Office of the American Farmer,
Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 2.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.—The subscriber is authorized to receive orders for full bred **Berkshire Pigs**, deliverable in this city in a few weeks, at reasonable prices. Also **Tuscaroras**.
Jv 8 S. SANDS, Am. Farmer office.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY NEAR BALTIMORE.

The subscriber hereby informs his friends, customers and the public, that his present stock of fruit trees consists of a general assortment of the various kinds and qualities as usual, of good size for transplanting.

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES.

Especially those rooted for streets, are thrifty, strait, and from 8 to 15 feet high, a much larger and better stock than he has ever had.

Also, **Balsam Fir**, **Arbor Vitis**, **Norway Spruce**, **Weymouth Pine**, and other Evergreen trees of fine shape and large size, and being well established and thrifty in his grounds, can be dug with balls of earth, which insure safety in transplanting at almost any season of the year. Of **Roses** he has a general assortment of both everblooming, and those called hardy, selected with care. Among them are 200 **Moss Roses**, fine thrifty plants. His double **Dahlias** are much improved by additions imported last spring, consisting of 100 different shades, stripes and colors, now nearly in full bloom.

For other flowering shrubs, plants, grape vines, &c. see printed and priced catalogues to be had of R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light street, Baltimore,—or by mail, gratis. Also 50,000 **Mosses** Multicaulis trees of the best quality, will be sold in lots, and on terms to suit purchasers, and at very low prices, being a surplus over what his coconery may require to feed silk worms, and the ground on which they stand must be cleared to plant fruit trees.

Citizens and others are invited to call and see the above, as also the coconery and silk reeling. **ROBT. SINCLAIR, Sr.**

Sept. 9.

A GARDENER WANTED.

One who understands, practically, the management of a common plain kitchen garden in which the chief things to be cultivated will be: peas, beans, cabbages, potatoes, carrots, beets, tomatoes, ocher, egg plants, onions, parsnips and other little things usually cultivated in a plain small garden for family use. A man with a wife who would milk and manage the dairy and poultry would be preferred; but a single man would not be objected to, provided he can rise early, work steadily and labor very moderately, if at all. The advertiser does not want and cannot afford to employ a gentleman gardener, but rather a journeyman gardener. One whose accomplishments extend to making plain hot beds, and who knows when to sow and to plant. If he possess a knowledge of grafting and budding, so much the better. A comfortable dwelling, good living, kind treatment, a permanent home and moderate wages will be given.—Enquire of S. Sands, office of American Farmer.

Sept. 9.

—The National Intelligencer and Balt. American 3 times.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

For sale, a most beautiful **Ayrshire BULL CALF**, gotten in Scotland, and calved here last February—he is a most splendid animal, and will be sold deliverable in this city for \$150. Such an opportunity for an animal of the kind seldom offers.

ag 24.

SAML. SANDS, American Farmer office.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of **Pitts Railway horse powers** on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of **Mr. Urmy's horse powers** & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of **Ploughs** & **plough castings** at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated **Cylindrical Straw Cutters**, corn shellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of **F. H. Smith's lime carts** or **lime Spreaders** still on hand, **Landreth's garden seeds** always on hand at retail.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.
above Charles st.

se 9.

CABBAGE SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, from the Grower near London, our regular supply of first rate **CABBAGE SEEDS**, viz: **Early York**, **Large York**, **Bullock Heart**, **Early Birmingham**, and general assortment of early and late **Cabbage Seed**, raised by the same gentleman that hath supplied us these 25 years to the full satisfaction of our customers generally. As we receive these Seed direct from the grower, there never has been nor can be any mistake in kind, or deception in quality. They have arrived in fine order, and are warranted first quality in all respects—the time to sow them is from the 8th to the 15th of September. The early **Birmingham** is a new kind—should be sown 1st September—will not run to flower, in the Spring though early sowing, and will make fine hard white heads two or three weeks before any other kind. The attention of Gardeners is invited to this kind of Cabbage.

SAMUEL AULT & SON, Corner of Calvert and Water sts.
Orders from any part of the U. S. remitting the cash, will be promptly attended to. au 26. 3t.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure **Berkshire Pigs**, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few **Tuscarora's**, bred from pure **Berkshire** and **China** stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address
ag 12 JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELDER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures **Martineau's Iron Horse Power**, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand **Corn Sheller** constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a
No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 y

JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,

Have removed to No. 26 **LIGHT STREET WHARF**, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a **GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS**. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as **COTTON**, **TOBACCO**, **FLOUR**, **GRAIN**, **PROVISIONS**, **LEAD**, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required.

References—**Talbot Jones & Co.**, **Erskine & Eichelberger**, **Duval**, **Keighler & Co**, **Geo. R. Gaither & Co.**, **Chancey Brooks & Co.**, Baltimore. se 2 3m

SCOTCH POTATO OATS.

The subscriber offers for sale 600 bushels of the above valuable Oats; the original stock was imported in 1838 by Messrs R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. of Baltimore, and weighed 44lbs. to the bushel—the produce of the imported seed acclimated by two successive years cultivation, and very little inferior to it in weight, is offered at 75 cents per bushel, deliverable in Baltimore, by the subscriber.

au 26

JOHN MERCER, Cedar Park, West River, Md.

SEED WHEAT.

250 bushels **GOLDEN ROCK WHEAT**
400 bushels **GARDEN WHEAT**
150 bushels **MOUNTAIN WHITE do.**

FOR SALE.

800 bushels **SEED WHEAT** of very superior quality, of the above denomination. The **Rye** and **Cockle** has been carefully taken out and entirely clear of **Garlic**. Any part of this wheat will be delivered at **Berlin** or **Knoxville** depot, on the **Baltimore** and **Ohio** railroad. The **Rock Wheat** at \$1 75—the **Garden** and **White Wheat** at \$1 25. Applicants must send their bags, with their names thereon.

Apply to **WM. R. STUART**, esq. Baltimore, or to the subscriber, by mail, directed to **Petersville, Frederick county, Md.**

JAS. L. HAWKINS.

N. B.—This wheat will be ready for delivery on the 25th August. jy 29 3t

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of **Oyster Shell** or **Stone Lime** of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at **Spring Garden**, near the foot of **Eutaw street**, **Baltimore**, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospect of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Ubed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the **Ditching Machine**, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fences, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tanning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Hatchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of **Edwards & Cobb**, No. 7, N. Charles-street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate.

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome **CARRIAGE HORSES**, and a pair of first rate **WORK HORSES**. April 29, 1840—1 y.